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Oxford Democrat.

No. 15, Vol. 4, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, August 20, 1844.

Old Series, No. 25, Vol. 13.

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EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

POLITICAL.

From the New England Democrat.

Clay's Last Attempt at Murder.

'Ever Ready to Repel an Injury.'

It is well known to the country that the whig candidate for the Presidency is UNDER BONDS TO KEEP THE PEACE. The particulars of the circumstances which led to this deep disgrace of the chosen leader of the Whig Party may have passed from the recollection of many, and we have thought we could not better devote a column or two than in publishing the history of an occurrence which ought to live in the public remembrance as long as Henry Clay is before the public for any office. It illustrates the character and principles of the man too well to be forgotten.

The transaction to which we refer took place in the U. S. Senate, March 9th 1841, at the special session, immediately after the Government passed into the hands of the Whigs. Their first business was to divide "the spoils of victory," and among the first victims selected by these men who had solemnly and publicly pledged themselves to "proscribe proscription," was Mr. Blair of the Washington Globe, printer to the senate. The whigs made but haste to wreck their vengeance upon this obnoxious individual, and Mr. Clay and his followers in the Senate had lavished every epithet of abuse upon him which the most malignant hatred could suggest. Mr. King of Alabama rose and replied in defence of the character of Blair, when he in his turn was assailed in the most ferocious and insulting manner by Mr. Clay. From the report of the debates in the Senate we copy so much as relates to what passed between them in relation to Mr. Blair:—

"Mr. King, of Alabama, said, But who is this Mr. Blair, who has been so violently assailed on this floor? If this (Mr. King's) recollection is correct, he is a man Blair resided years ago by in the state of Kentucky, where he figured as no inconsiderable personage. He was then the political friend of the Senator from Kentucky—his intimate associate; and, if he was not uninformally, his confidential correspondent. Was he infamous then? He presumed not. He (Mr. King) knew nothing of Mr. Blair, except by character, until he made his appearance in this city some years past. Since that time he had been on terms of social intercourse with him—had observed his conduct in the social and private relations of life, and he felt bound to say that for kindness of heart, humanity of deportment, and private character, he would gladly compare with the Senator from Kentucky or any Senator on this floor by whom he had been assailed."

In reply to these remarks and something previously said by Mr. Perry Smith, Clay said:—
"The Senator who sits in the corner yonder, (Mr. Smith of Connecticut), and who must excuse him if he (Mr. Clay) considered him unworthy of his notice, had gone on in a course of general remarks, which were evidently intended for him, (Mr. C.) He however, should have nothing to say to him, (Mr. S.) as the Senator who he supposed considered himself responsible, had gone a step further, and had chosen to class him (Mr. Clay) with Blair, and to consider Blair as equal to him in any point of view—in reputation and every thing else. Now, this was altogether an unparliamentary proceeding. They had the right to comment, and in the freest manner, on the character and standing of persons nominated for office, or who had come before them as such men had done. During his long service in the Senate, he did not know that he had spoken of an editor of a newspaper, unless the matter came up before the Senate; and when he spoke of the infamy of this man, he spoke of him in connection with his daily life. He secretly ever looked at a paper edited by this man, in which he (Mr. Clay) name appeared, which was not filled with untruths and misrepresentations. Not long ago, this editor called the honorable Senator from South Carolina, John Calhoun, and it was charged by this very editor that it was improper for him (Mr. Calhoun) to speak the truth. And in return, it has been said of this editor that he looked like a galvanized corpse. Now if they were to take the character of this editor, from what his present friends had said of him, they would find this to be infinitely worse than any thing he had said, bad as it might be. But he (Mr. S.) should be unwilling to take the character of him (Mr. Blair's) present friends from what he had said of these friends, for he considered him a common libeller and the Globe a libel; and for the Senator from Alabama, (Mr. King) to undertake to put him on an equality with Blair, constrained him to say that it was FALSE, UNTRUE, and COWARDLY."

Mr. King rose and said: Mr. President, I have no reply to make—none whatever.
Mr. Smith rose for the purpose of saying but one word in answer to the Senator from Kentucky. It seemed that he (Mr. Smith) was not worthy of that Senator's notice.

Mr. Clay. Not at all.
Mr. Smith. But the Senator from Kentucky was worthy of his notice. He did not, however, design to take a view of those characteristics of the honorable Senator on which he (Mr. Smith) presumed that the Senator would himself be willing to admit, if the character of that honorable Senator was to be formed from the acts of his public and private life, he did possess a character for more notorious, in some respects, than his, and a character with which he (Mr. Smith) did not desire that his should be compared. That Senator pretended to despise him, he would not descend to the prominent point of the character of that honorable Senator, which gave him so much fame all over the world. He (Mr. Smith) did not belong to those walks. If however the Senator thought those prominent characteristics of his reputation gave him a distinction of such elevation as to place him (Mr. Smith) beneath his notice, he would not in return, call him "the Senator who sits in the corner," but he would leave him to the people, who, four years hence, will show the Senator, as they have shown him heretofore, that they understand his reputation, and know how to appreciate it."

We ask the reader to mark the language of Mr. Clay. He complains of "unparliamentary proceedings," and yet he had himself but a moment before alluded to a Senator as the man "who sits in the corner yonder"—as gross a violation of legislative usage and common courtesy as he could well have been guilty of. With Mr. King he went still further, and without just provocation and with the evident intention, as he afterwards himself admitted, of provoking a quarrel, he pronounced him to be a COWARD and LIAR.

The whole of this scene was minutely described in the letter of a Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, a whig paper, from which letter we make the following extract:—

"Mr. Clay spoke not hastily. Every word of his speech was measured, and uttered with an evident intention TO ABIDE THE CONSEQUENCES. Mr. King rose with high excitement, and remarked that he had no reply to make to the Senator from Kentucky. He immediately seized his pen, and was seen to write a note; while Mr. Clay walked up to the Secretary's desk and took a pinch of snuff. Mr. King then rose with a haughty air, standing like the Indian's tree, so strait that he leaned backward, and walked round to the desk of Dr. Linn, who led his seat and withdrew to an ante-room. Presently Mr. King came back, as erect as before. Dr. King then entered by another door, and called Mr. Clay out. Having retired, the Doctor commenced something like a speech. "I want to hear nothing of that," said Mr. Clay, "I presume you have a challenge." "ACCEPT IT," Dr. Linn replied that he had no challenge; that it was true one had been written, but it had been torn up. Further conversation was attempted, but Mr. Clay had no patience to listen, and was evidently determined NEITHER TO EXPLAIN OR RETRACT," and referred Dr. Linn to his friend Mr. Archer. The scene was one of deep interest and great concern in the Senate. The lobbies and galleries were crowded, and when the Senate adjourned all knew that a duel was on foot. But before sundown the parties were both arrested by the civil authorities, and held to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars each to keep the peace."

There was a determination on the part of the friends of both Mr. King and Mr. Clay to prevent their fighting if possible, and the quarrel was finally settled. On the 14th of March, Mr. Preston of South Carolina, in his seat in the Senate, alluded to the affair as unfortunate, unpleasant, &c. &c., and hoped a reconciliation would take place. The ice being thus broken, Mr. Clay rose and after speaking of the decorum required of Senators in alluding to each other in debate, (of which he himself had given a most doubtful specimen in his attack upon Mr. Smith,) of Mr. Blair and the terms in which he had spoken of him, he went on to say:—

"When, on the next day, the Senator from Alabama addressed the Senate, he must say that while that gentleman was speaking, he had thought that there was, on his part, a studied, or premeditated, and as he believed, a preconcerted design to make an assault upon him and his character. And when the Senator concluded by instituting a comparison of Mr. C. to a man whom he had but the day before declared to be infamous, and of whom he had spoken as a common libeller, and of his paper as libellous, he did not doubt that his object was a personal allusion to Mr. Clay. It was under this impression that Mr. C. had addressed to the chair those remarks which HE INTENDED AS A DELIBERATE OFFENCE to that Senator. But it was due to the Senator from Alabama, as well as to himself, to state that he had since received satisfactory information, on which he placed implicit reliance, that there had been no purpose or intention on the part of that Senator to offer any personal affront to Mr. C., or to cast the slightest imputation on his character or honor. Mr. C. had therefore been mistaken as to the design which he supposed that Senator to entertain; and he regretted that he had entirely misapprehended the language employed. Ready, therefore, at all times promptly to repair an injury, as HE HOPED HE EVER SHOULD BE TO REPEL AN INDIGNITY, and always taking more pleasure to repair than to retaliate, and without any regard to the nicety of technical forms, to which the great importance—under the circumstances as thus explained, and with the understanding he now had of the intentions of that Senator, it was with infinite pleasure he now declared every epithet in the least derogatory to him, to his honor, or to his character, to be withdrawn."

When Mr. Clay had taken his seat Mr. King rose and on his part explained, and the subject was then dropped and the quarrel ended.

Now Mr. King had not spoken of Mr. Clay in any way to give just cause of offence even to a much better man in character and reputation. And if in what he did say there was any violation even to parliamentary courtesy, Mr. Clay himself, after the gross offence he had offered to Mr. Smith of Connecticut, should have been the last man to have complained of such treatment. We will not insult the common sense of our readers by entering into an argument to show that there was nothing in Mr. King's remarks which could justify in the remotest degree Clay's attempt to injure him in a duel. And yet to force him into the field Mr. Clay replies in language which he himself says was "INTENDED AS A DELIBERATE OFFENCE." The writer in the Commercial Advertiser bears his testimony, if more was wanted, that "Mr. Clay spoke not hastily; every word of his speech was measured and uttered with an evident intention TO ABIDE THE CONSEQUENCES," or in other and plainer language, to answer for what he said *in his hand*. Mr. Clay expected a challenge.

When Dr. Linn called him from the Senate Chamber he would not wait to hear any communication, but rudely interrupted him by saying, "I presume you have a challenge; I ACCEPT IT." Even after the quarrel was over, the same passion for blood which has marked his whole life was exhibited in the significant declaration he made to the Senate, that he was "EVER READY TO REPEL AN INDIGNITY," or in other words, to fight every body with whom he may chance to quarrel.

And this is the man whom the whigs propose to elevate to the chief magistracy of the American people. Is he a fit man to place in that elevated and responsible office? Are the people ready to lend their sanction to his principles, his life, his character, by placing him there? They have already twice refused to do this.

SPEECH OF MR. HAMLIN, OF MAINE,

In the House of Representatives, April 15, 1844.
On the army appropriation bill, and in reply to Mr. Morse upon the professions, practices, and principles of the Federal party.

Mr. HAMLIN said it was of but little importance by what names things were called. It was far more desirable and necessary that the facts involved in the questions upon which they were called to deliberate and act, should be fully and correctly understood. He cared not, so far as the simple fact was concerned, by what name the government under which we lived was called. It might be called democratic, despotic or a mixed government; while the principles upon which it was administered should alone command our approval if they were correct. That government, in his opinion, call it by what name they pleased, which took upon the earnings of labor the smallest amount, and which, at the same time, secured to the citizen the greatest amount of personal liberty, and the rights of person and property, was the best government under heaven. He cared not, he repeated, by what name they called it, so that it were one that secured to the citizen the rights of person, property, and conscience, in the greatest degree possible, and demand the smallest portion of the earnings of labor, to support and sustain it in all its forms and ramifications. That government and such principles were such as he would cheerfully support, and it should be his endeavor to promote such measures as would produce so desirable a result. He had witnessed, some where, a painting which, as he gazed upon it, he felt spoke from the canvass an impressive lesson. It presented to the eye the crowned head of the king, the priest with his surplice, the knight with his "star and garter," and the more humble and yet the most important figure upon the canvass, the laborer. If the picture could have uttered the language designed, the one would have declared that he ruled all; another that he prayed for all; yet another that he fought for all; while the laborer, with the certainty of truth, declared that he paid for all. This was language which should impress itself upon the mind of every citizen of truth. It was labor that spread out our canvas upon every sea; it was labor that subdued the forest and made it blossom like the rose. Labor it was that delved in the mines, made music in the mechanical shops, and supported the world. Labor it was that produced the luxuries, the necessities, and the wealth of all countries; and certain he was that the government which demanded the least of the earnings of labor, at the same time securing to all the greatest liberty, was the best; and that policy and such measures as were best calculated to effect that, should receive his devoted support. Such should receive the aid of his voice and his active exertions.

He firmly and honestly believed that the great measures supported by the federal party were calculated, if not designed, to favor a policy precisely opposite to the one he had laid down as his rule of action. He would examine the professions and acts of that party, and see if he were not fully sustained. His colleague (Mr. Morse) had asked, what are the principles of the democratic party? He should answer him before he sat down. The gentleman complains that he charges upon the federal party all sorts of objectionable doctrines, while, in almost the same breath, we say they have no principles at all. He is mistaken. We allege that, openly and fairly, they present not their views to the public, yet they have them, we believe and allege that they support and cherish with devotion nearly all the principles of the federal party, when that party was honest enough to develop their principles. No, no; we do not charge that they have no principles, but that they do not honestly and fairly expose them. All the great measures, nearly, which they carried out, and attempted to carry out, in the 27th Congress, they repudiated or denied in 1840. Of this we have their charges: the federal party had its principles, but not the fairness to expose them to the community. Indeed, the course of his colleague was a perfect illustration. While calling for the principles of the democratic party, with all the skill of a party tactician, he had not made the slightest exhibition of his views for the public eye. No, not one principle had he laid down: he had not uttered a single syllable by which his views could be known. We must, then, look to the acts of his party for a development. Their acts show them to be in favor of a national bank, supported upon the basis of a national debt, the labor of the country, and drawing money from the pockets of labor to increase the profits of capital. They were in favor of a law giving to the States the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, again to be replaced by a tax on consumers; and, from the votes of this House, no man could mistake that the assumption of State debts must follow in their train.

Before he proceeded to state the obnoxious features of these measures, he would allude to another declaration of his colleague, and would also cite some authorities to show himself correct. That, while the federal party denied they were in favor of said measures, yet they practised upon them while in power. Time would not permit, nor did he deem it at all necessary, to even allude to some of the ghosts of the acts of President Jackson, which haunted his colleague's brain, and much troubled his friends. His colleague has spoke of the consistency of his political friends as contrasted with the democratic party. Mr. H. said he believed it was Cicero who had wondered how a soothsayer could look a soothsayer in the face without laughing. How his colleague could talk of the consistency of the federal party with all their acts now fresh in their recollections, was very surprising. It must have provoked an internal smile, though the muscles might be so trained as not to show it upon the face. Consistency, forsooth! What did that party promise, and what had they done? They literally promised everything, and fulfilled nothing. They degraded our national flag; they pulled down the stars of our hope, and the stripes of our flag, and trailed them in the dust; they pulled it down from the free breeze of heaven, and made it subservient to a miserable purpose—a party badge to catch the eye. When next the stars and stripes are so degraded, in violation of every impulse which should stimulate an American heart, it would be in accordance with the truth, if they would adopt as a motto "the party of violated faith and broken promises." Consistency! Why, the sounds of midnight revelry and debauchery have hardly died away upon the

ear, and temperance, with healing in its wings, has yet hardly counteracted the intemperate results of the federal party of 1840—results fast verging to a state of anarchy which, unchecked, must end where despotism begins.

Mr. H. said he would next call the attention of the House to what was said by the federal party in their State address in Virginia in 1840, in support of his position that they denied their principles. Examine the principles which they asserted were not in issue, and then look at their acts and confessions:

"But we are gravely informed that Mr. Van Buren is opposed to a national bank, to internal improvements by the general government, and to the tariff; and that his hostility to these measures gives him an irresistible claim to the confidence and suffrages of the people of Virginia. These, fellow-citizens are the stereotyped phrases by which cunning politicians hope to deceive and mislead you. All candid men of all parties, admit that they have ceased to be practical questions. All idea of chartering a national bank has been relinquished by its former most sanguine advocates as unnecessary and inexpedient in the present and probable future monetary condition of the country; the necessity of internal improvements by the general government, has been entirely superseded by the energetic application of the resources of the several States to that object; and the tariff is settled by the terms of the compromise act of 1833, unless it shall be reopened for political purposes by those who affect to dread the re-establishment of high protective duties. These duties, indeed, are no longer necessary, the stability of our manufacturing establishments enabling them to maintain a competition with foreign fabrics without a resort to this extraneous support—a support which, fluctuating with the alternate rise and fall of parties, is far from being desirable, even were it any longer essential; for, with that branch of national industry, as with every other, stability of legislation is far more important than temporary advantages, of which they may, when least expected, and when their withdrawal might operate most disastrously, be deprived by the results of an annual election."

That he could not by possibility be mistaken in this matter, he would call attention to the frank and honest admission of an honorable member of the House, Mr. Newton, of Virginia. He would read from the letter of that gentleman to the State convention of 1843, in Virginia:—

"On reviewing the events of the last four years, no impartial observer can fail to perceive that the disasters which have befallen the whig party, and cast a blight over the prosperity of the country, have resulted, in a great measure, from the want of candor and firmness in avowing and maintaining our principles, especially in Virginia. We commenced the canvass of 1840 under most discouraging circumstances. The whigs proper were in a small minority throughout the Union; a party had been formed out of the discordant elements then in opposition to the administration of Mr. Van Buren. Our eagerness for success induced us to extend our nets, so far to embrace birds of every feather. We not only asked no questions of those who offered themselves as allies for the war—but our own convention at Richmond actually repudiated the leading principles and measures of the whig party. We thus entered the campaign a discordant mass, some fighting for principle and others for freedom, and animated by but one common principle—that of opposition to the administration of Mr. Van Buren. We had a long and arduous contest and achieved what we supposed to be a glorious triumph. But what advantages have we reaped from our labor? The fruits of all our toils have turned to ashes on our lips, and we may truly exclaim with Pyrrhus—'one more such victory and we are undone.'"

One more extract from the honorable gentleman's letter. If he shall be able to inculcate upon his party the truth that "honesty is the best policy," then we may hail him as a light of truth in political science, and his friends might well claim it as the star of the first magnitude in the Newtonian system of politics. It is to be hoped they will follow his suggestions:

"Let me adjure the convention not to repeat the errors of 1840, which have been the fruitful source of all our woes. Let them remember, that 'honesty is the best policy,' both in public and private life. I think I know something of the Virginia character. Our people are liberal and ingenuous; they will tolerate an honest difference of opinion, sincerely entertained and candidly expressed; but they abhor even the appearance of dissimulation. Let the convention, therefore, boldly avow the principles of the party—advocate a national bank *ex nomine*, and without circumlocution, a tariff with proper discrimination for the reasonable protection of our great domestic interests, and such other measures as they may deem essential to the purity of the government, and the prosperity of the country."

"I particularize a national bank and a discriminating tariff, because I deem them the great measures to be carried out by the whig administration, destined, I trust, soon to come into power—measures which, in my deliberate judgment, are inseparably connected with the prosperity of the whole country, and especially of the southern States."

So much as to the details of principles. Now to their acts and their tendency:

The bankrupt law.
Distribution of the sales of the public lands.
A United States Bank.

A tariff or tax law; and following, as a concomitant—

An assumption of State debts.

Various other acts, all increasing the taxes of the country.

Let us examine these measures, and see if we do not find them, as a whole, tending to tax the labor of the country, and a violation of all their promises. These were the principal acts of the 27th Congress, which his colleague had defended, and now he (Mr. H.) would give them such a brief examination as his limited time would allow.

He did not know as he should state the measures of that 27th Congress, precisely in the order of time, but that was of no particular importance.

The so called Bankrupt Law.

This was, in fact and truth, a *private repudiation act*. It has not one single provision, principle, or safeguard, which had entered into every system of bankruptcy that had ever before received the sanction of any country. It was neither more nor less than a sponge to wipe out indebtedness. The gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Atkinson] had said it was a way of paying old debts with new means. In his (Mr. H's) opinion it was a way to pay old debts without means. It was, in fact, so odious to the moral sense of the community, that the same Congress, the same men who passed it, were compelled to repeal it. He had no censure or fault at all to cast upon those who reaped the advantages of the law. They had done as then would who were embarrassed and unfortunate. It was with the law he dealt, and those who engaged it. So far as he knew, there was but one sentiment in Maine—that it was odious to all parties; and no man, he believed, would now defend it.

[Mr. Morse here said that he made a speech in favor of that law in the State legislature, and yet he was returned to Congress.]

Mr. Hamlin said he was not aware that Mr. M. had ever favored that law. It did not at all controvert or disprove his position. What might have been that gentleman's course at one time was one thing; what it would be now was a different one. Many of his friends in this hall at one time spoke and voted for the law; and the same men, by force of public opinion, voted for its repeal. His friend and colleague would probably be placed in the same dilemma. Mr. H. would ask direct, would his colleague vote for such a law now, or against its repeal. Would he give him a categorical answer?

[Mr. Morse. The act has been repealed; it was true; but it had done its office.]

Mr. H. The gentleman did not answer his question. He says it has done its office. It then was designed as a *temporary sponge*, a private repudiation act, not a permanent law, applicable to all. It is then admitted to be designed as temporary. What in that view was the language of a distinguished member of the House, of the federal party? "What was a temporary law? What was it but repudiation in its most odious form—repudiation by individuals of their own debts at their own time." This law was one of the fruits of federal legislation; one of the fulfillments of federal promises:

Distribution of the Sales of the Public Lands—and its effects.

One of the strongest professions of that party was that they would protect the laborer; and how have they done this? By taxing him to the very teeth. The federalists claim to be, par excellence, the friends of the laborer, while they taxed him from the very leather he trod beneath his feet to the hat that covered his head. In fact they taxed him *all over*; and could they but limit and define the manner in which it could be done, they would tax the very element he breathed. Such were the measures, designed to tax labor for the benefit of capital, and in their effect to degrade it. This was demonstrable from their acts. They passed a law taking from the treasury of the United States the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and distributed the same among the States. The first tendency of such a measure was to place the State in the position of supplicant to the general government—to debase them by making them beggars at the national treasury. It also created a deficiency in the public funds, again to be supplied by indirect taxation—invasion upon the common and necessary articles which enter mostly into the consumption of the laboring classes. What next? The States were relieved to the amount received, and the property of the States exempted from a tax on property to that amount. It was first taken from the general government after it had been collected, and must be replaced by a tax on consumers of articles paying a duty. It was sent to the States to relieve property from taxation. Now, he would ask if this was not a measure to relieve property from taxation, and to place the burden upon individuals. True, this policy was designed to create a splendid, not a happy government. But

"Ye statesmen who survey
The rich man's joy increases, the poor's decay,
'Tis yours to judge how wide the limits stand
Between a splendid and a happy land."

It took, too, from government the very fund which was pledged, solemnly and sacredly pledged by the deeds of session, to pay our revolutionary debt—to pay our fathers yet alive for the toil, the time and the blood which they expended in that war which gave us our independence. A fund pledged to one of the noblest purposes, was scattered to the States, and taxes imposed upon the labor of the country. Was it not designed to tax, and would it not in effect oppress, the laboring classes? He regretted as much as any one could, that certain States had become embarrassed and deeply indebted; but in strict justice, the non-indebted States could not and should not be compelled to pay these debts. There was no constitutional, legal, or moral obligation imposed upon them to do so. It would be rank injustice to compel the non-indebted States to contribute to the payment of debts which they had no voice in contracting, and in which they had no interest. Yet, gentlemen upon the other side of the house had, at this very session, given a *strict party vote* against the repeal of this most unjust and oppressive measure. It was a measure tending directly to relieve property from taxation, oppress industry,

RUINS OF TEMPLES IN TEXAS.

The Telegraph has been informed by a gentleman who was traversed a large portion of the Indian country of Northern Texas, the country lying between Santa Fe and the Pacific that there are vestiges of ancient cities and ruined castles of temples on the Rio Puerco and on the Colorado of the West. He says, that on one of the branches of the Rio Puerco, a few days travel from Santa Fe, there is an immense pile of ruins that appears to belong to an ancient temple. Portions of the walls are still standing, consisting of huge blocks of limestone regularly hewn and laid in cement. The building occupies an extent of more than an acre. It is two or three stories high, had no roof, but contains many rooms, generally of a square form, without windows, and the lower rooms are so dark and gloomy that they resemble caverns rather than apartments of an edifice built for a human habitation. Our informant was unable to describe the style of architecture, but he believes it could not be erected by the Spaniards, as the stones are much worn by the rains, and indicate that the building has stood several hundred years.—From this description, we are induced to believe that it resembles the ruins of Palenque or Orulum. He says that there are many similar ruins on the Colorado of the West, which empties into the California sea. In one of the valleys of the Cordillera traversed by this river, and about four hundred miles from its mouth, there is a large temple standing, its walls and spires presenting scarcely any trace of dilapidation; and were it not for want of a roof it might still be rendered habitable. Near it, scattered along the declivity of a mountain, are the ruins of what has been once a large aqueduct, part of which is however in the solid rock still visible. Neither the Indians residing in the vicinity, nor the oldest Spanish settlers of the nearest settlements, can give any account of the origin of these buildings. They merely know that they have stood there from the early periods to which their traditions extend. The antiquarian who is desirous to trace the Aztec or Toltec races in their emigrations from the northern regions of America, may find in these ancient edifices many subjects of curious speculation.

ORANG OUTANG.—A female Orang Outang about three years old, arrived at this port on Friday week, in the brig Northumberland, from Africa. She is very docile and intelligent, and attracts much attention. As to her accomplishments, she is something of a painter, for a few days ago she possessed herself of a paint pot and brush, and mounting the rigging proceeded to display her artistic powers on canvass, leaving a specimen of her skill, which is still visible on one of the sails. She can also draw well, as is evident from the crowds who flock to see her. She can smoke a cigar with all the grace of a Spanish lady, and tender it, from her own mouth to any gentleman standing near, as politely as though versed in all the accomplishments of the French school. She is also something of a housewife, and a disciple of the manual labor school, for she can help herself to coffee and draw water from the pump as readily as any of the biped race without tails. In short we dare not relate all her wonderful qualities lest they be deemed incredible. This, ladies and gentlemen, is the female "Rang O'ang," all the way from Africa, who is now ready to pay her respects to the American public. Children half price.—Salem Reg.

LONG DRESSES.

Punch is a philosopher beyond a doubt, and, in his teachings, he is as benevolent and plucked as Benham. In his manner of utterance, he is at times as sententious as the author of Lacon. Hear him on a theme most unpromising: It is a fact that ladies at present wear very long dresses. Every fact in female fashions is meant expressly to attract notice; accordingly, we feel called upon to notice this. Evil has ever its counterpoise of good. It is sad to behold the train bedraggled, with mud, but consoling to reflect that it sweeps the crossing. The dust that saturates the flowing robe might else have bedimmed the oot of Wellington.

The drapery which shrouds the exquisite instep conceals, also, the discolored stocking. What matters the bunion, unspiced? Elegance may bevelled by superfluity of vesture; but it is in the power of her proprietress to elevate the flounce; nor need the ankle of symmetry absolutely be sandalled in vain. Headlessness, going down stairs behind Beauty, may tread on the skirt; but the laceration of the garment is good for trade. Time is one thing: Extent another. The dress of Loveliness may reach from here to Jericho; but what lady willingly would wear a gown longer than a week?

MORDERN MAXIMS.

Keep your jacket on, and don't tear your trousers. Do not steel your neighbor's newspaper, but subscribe for one yourself. Never wind up your watch with a peice of soap. Don't pound your corns with a shoemaker's hammer. Don't scratch your head with a curry-comb. Never pick your teeth with a crowbar. Don't take your soup with a shovel. Never sleep with your feet out of window. Pause and consider before you set the Delaware river on fire.

Good thoughts, like good company, will never stay where they are not properly entertained; while bad thoughts, like ill-mannered guests, press for admission, or like night rubbers, lurk secretly about, waiting for an unguarded moment to creep in and destroy.

THE TRICK OF A DANDY.—Mr. Walsh, in one of his letters, relates on the authority of a lady, the following anecdote of a distinguished Parisian dandy:—"He was invited to be early at the Legation Civil List Ball, by a modish beauty, who promised him her hand for the first quadrille. A convivial meeting detained him at his apartment later than he expected.—He found that he had scarcely time for his rendezvous; fifty or a hundred carriages might be already in file, and it was impossible to proceed on foot in a February splash. We see, every day, passing in the streets covered with litter on which the sick soldiers or the poor are born by two or four men to the hospitals. The idea occurred to him in his gallant despair to send a waiter for a civetier and this was speedily procured. He extended himself full dressed; the curtains were duly closed; and two stalwart porters carried the patient in his pumps, passed the long line of carriages, the municipal guards and every one else respectfully giving way; and when they entered the grand gates of the vestibule, the cry arose that it was an unfortunate laborer who had fallen from the scaffold erected in the neighborhood for the preparation of certain decorations of the hall. Our beau sprang from his covert and was safe in the throng in the ante-chamber before the police sentinels awoke from their astonishment."

BOTHERATION.—Pa, what is a file? A peice of ragged steel, about so long, or longer.

Does soldiers use files, Pa? No, dear; they use swords and guns. Yes, but this here paper says the soldiers filed off; and I guess they couldn't file off without any files.

O—but my child, a file of soldiers is not like a file of steel at all.

Well, you men is like great fools then that's all, for bang me if I can find out what you mean by your ugly words. Pa, what is a sky light? Sky lights, my dear, are stars in the firmament.

Well, Pa, I never seed any cracked stars. Cracked stars! how foolish you talk child. Foolish! I thunder! don't this 'ere paper say that the hail cracked a great many sky lights?

Oh! ah! yes; you may go to bed my dear. This is said to be "Streeter's last."

(Boston Post.)

A QUERY.—"Sam, who was the first man that struck a bell?"

"Go 'long wid your nonsense, Dick; tell me yourself."

"Well you is a dumb nigger, sure; caze if you would only look in Webster, you would see that Cain was the first man that struck a bell."

A CON.—Why is a passenger going to England in the steerage of a packet, like one who looks in the glass?

Because he finds himself.

PUTTING THAT AND THAT TOGETHER.—We observe the conubialization of James S. Thatt to Susan Elizabeth Thatt, announced in the Thompson Recorder.

THE MONARCH OF TREES. The emblem of age in the forest, is the Cypress which stands near Santa Maria del Tule, in the province of Oaxaca, republic of Mexico. This tree was measured by Baron Humboldt, and found to be one hundred and eighteen feet in circumference! This makes forty feet in diameter. This tree has no signs of decay, and though the foliage is less lively than that of smaller trees calculated by all the data applied to the age of trees, this patriarch of the forest has lived four thousand years; perhaps from the creation! Who can tell?

GREEN CORN PUDDING.—One of the very nicest things ever brought to a table, in the pudding line, is the green corn pudding, prepared according to the following recipe. Let every wife, who would like to surprise her husband by a rare delicacy, try it.—Take of green corn twelve ears, and grate it. To this add a quart of sweet milk, a quarter of a pound of fresh butter, four eggs, well beaten, pepper and salt, as much as sufficient; stir all well together, and bake four hours in a buttered dish. Some add to the other ingredients a quarter of a pound of sugar and eat the pudding with sauce. It is good cold or warm, with meat or sauce; but epicures of the most exquisite taste declare for it, we believe, hot, and with the first service.—Louisville Journal.

AN APPLE WITHOUT SEED OR CORE.—S. W. Jewett, Esq., in a letter to the Boston Cultivator, says, he has this year received some 'ships,' (scions we suppose) of a kind of apple that has neither "core nor seeds." The fruit, he says, is only propagated near Ticonderoga, N. Y. The origin of the variety is given in

the following words—"The top of a young tree was bent over and covered with earth which took root; the tree was cut assunder, which stopped all connexion with the natural roots of the tree, and by sprouts which sprung from the top portion of the body, a regular top was formed, which produces this fine fruit, said to be a beautiful red, good size, very pleasant table apple to be used in the fall."

THE POTATOE.—It is a fact, perhaps, not generally known to farmers, that there are two pairs in the potatoe, which if separated and planted at the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the table eight or ten days sooner than the other. The small end of the potatoe, which is generally full of eyes, is that part that produces the earliest—the middle or body of the potatoe produces late, and always larger ones.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—ANDOVER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and non-resident proprietors and owners of land and other real estate in the town of Andover, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the town of Andover, and a certified list of such as remain unpaid for the years 1842 and 1843 has been returned to me by the Collector of said town for the purpose of advertising, viz:—

Resident Owners 1843.		Real Estate.	Tax due.
Names.			
Edward A. Boyd,			\$6.09
Eliza Budell,			2.29
Abel Budell,			2.80
Moses Cutting,			1.70
Simon W. Gregg,			29.70
Benjamin Goodard,			7.19
Benjamin Hall,			9.00
Mark Porter,			7.04
Non-Resident Owners, 1842.		No. Acres.	Value.
Names.			
Eben Webster, E. side,	5	25	30
Joshua Dunn, "W side,"	1	100	50
Do. "W side,"	3	100	50
Unknown, "W side,"	1	100	50
Ayers Mason, E. side,	13	2	30
Silas D. Gregg's House and			1
Stables at Corner,			330
Moody Bridge,	2	100	7
Phineas Wood,	2	100	50
Do. Jordan Farm,	2	400	6
Joshua Dunn, "W side,"	1	100	50
Do. "W side,"	3	100	50
Silas D. Gregg's House and			330
Stable at Corner,			4.62
Unit. Goodard's Mills, so called,			500
do. House and Barn occupied by			150
do. West side,	13	2	100
do. East side,	10	2	50
Ayers Mason,	13	2	50

FARNUM ABBOTT, Treasurer of Andover.

July 27, 1844.

Will the Age please copy the non-residents, and forward Bill and one paper to Andover.

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to \$1.00.

do. Tin Foil, 25 cts.

Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 cts.

Setting Pivot Teeth, \$1.00.

Work warranted.—March 25.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at Auction to the highest bidder on Monday, the 28th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the real estate belonging to HARVEY WAIT, late of Mexico, in the County of Oxford, deceased, being the homestead Farm of said deceased, excepting the Widow's thirds. Also the right of reversion of the Widow's dower in the premises.

LUCY W. WAIT, Administratrix.

Mexico, July 17th, 1844.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Auction on Saturday the twenty-fourth day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Court House in Paris in said County, the River Farm, so called in said Town, belonging to the Estate of Ebenezer Rawson late of said County deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and incidental charges. Terms of sale made known at the time of sale—here is a rare opportunity to invest money in real estate most eligibly situated.

E. G. RAWSON, Administrator.

July 13, 1844.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioner to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

PETER HOLDEN,

late of Sweden, in said County of Oxford, deceased, which estate has been represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the twenty-fifth day of June last past, have been allowed said creditors to present and prove their claims; and that they will attend at the purpose at the dwelling house of Benjamin B. Holden, in said Sweden, on the first Saturday of September next, the last Saturday in October next, and the first Saturday in December next, from ten of the clock in the forenoon until five o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

DAVID HAMMONS, } Commissioners.

BENJAMIN WEBBER, } 3w12

Lovell, July 22, 1844.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

Wendling Turner, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, on the twenty-fifth day of December, A. D. 1837, by their deed of mortgage of that date, which is recorded with Oxford Records, Book 51, page 449, conveyed to Colman Holmes then of said Turner, since deceased, a parcel of land which is described in said Mortgage deed as follows, to wit:—"A certain farm situated in said Turner, with a dwelling house and barn thereon, being the same conveyed to Jonas Wendling by the said Colman Holmes, by deed dated the eleventh day of November, A. D. 1834, and recorded with Oxford Records, Book 43, page 124, to which reference may be had for a more particular description of the premises."

And whereas the said Jonas Wendling, Jr. and Joseph Wendling have failed to perform the conditions of said Mortgage, I Job Prince, Administrator of the goods and estate of the said Colman Holmes, deceased, intestate, claim to foreclose said Mortgage and hereby give public notice of this my intention so to do agreeably to the provisions of the Statute in such cases made and provided.

JOB PRINCE, } Administrator of the

Estate of Colman Holmes, deceased.

May 31, 1844.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TURNER-VILLAGE, ME.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

The true character of Counterfeiters and sellers of counterfeit Medicines.

NO medicine has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. To decant upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation, since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proof of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimony of their own experience. But further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been so shamelessly and repeatedly counterfeited. Ignorant, envious, avaricious, and unprincipled men, have in different places, manufactured a spurious pill, bearing a superficial resemblance to the true article, but composed either of impotent or deleterious ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

These fraudulent swindlers could never pass off their ruses upon the public but for the connivance and assistance of (self-styled) respectable druggists, who, for the sake of a little filthy lucre, lend themselves to this monstrous and unblushful system of imposition. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine is more criminal than a counterfeiter of current money. The injuries done by the latter seek, sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might paint him wringing the mite from the hard hand of farinap penny which is extended for the boon of health, and receive instead, the vile drug that protracts and aggravates disease, or to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to range unchecked.—How melancholly is the reflection that thousands may have been hurled to the grave by having a counterfeit substituted for the true medicine, who, but for the want of fraud, might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle. All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeiters.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtuous indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practices a general and withering rebuke.

CAUTION:

The public will please observe that the genuine medicine has the following wording on the sides of the boxes:

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL.

—Indian Purgative—

Of the North American College of Health.

And also around the border of a label will be found in small type, "Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1840, by WILLIAM WRIGHT, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania."

It will be further observed that the printed direction for using the medicine, which accompanies each box, are also enclosed according to Act of Congress; and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The slightest attention to the above few particulars will serve to protect the purchaser from fraud, and save the lives of those who may otherwise be endangered by using a counterfeit medicine.

The public will also remember that all those who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

W. F. Wright, Vice President of the American College of Health,

and that peddlers are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine article. All travelling Agents will be provided with a certificate of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as false impostors.

The regular appointed Agent can receive their supplies of the above popular pills, as heretofore, from the only Office and General Depot for the New England States.

198 TREMONT STREET, 198

BOSTON.

Principal Office, and General Depot, 169, Race st. Philadelphia, Pa.

Agents relative to the Pills must be addressed thus:—

W. F. Wright, N. A. College of Health, 198 Tremont St. Boston, Mass.

Beware of the Imitated District, in Ann Street, Boston. N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed Agents:

AGENTS.

Oxford County.

Andover, Low & Crockett.

Albany, Thomas Jameson.

Bethel, Kimball & Crockett.

Bethel, E. M. Carter & Co.

Bethel, Walker's Mills.

Erasmus Hubbard.

Brookfield, Daniel Tyler.

Buckfield, E. S. L. Atwood.

Canton Mills, J. M. Dehon.

Canton, Holland & Austin.

Dixfield, Charles L. Eastis.

Dixfield, E. H. J. Dakin.

Dixfield, H. C. Russell.

Frederick, N. D. W. O'Brien.

Frederick, N. D. W. O'Brien.

Greenwood, Joseph Stevens.

Hallowell, Wm. Hall.

Hiram, Phelps Spring.

Livermore, S. H. & Son.

Livermore, N. J. Colledge.

Livermore (Haine's Corner).

Samuel R. Nelson.

N. B. Remember THOMAS CROCKER is the only regular authorized Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.

A fresh supply just received by the Agents in this County from the New-England Office of the N. A. College of Health, No. 198 Tremont-street, Boston, Mass. epoy31—Dec. 26.

ON THE HILL! ON THE HILL!

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Paris and the adjoining towns, that he has taken the Shop on Paris Hill formerly occupied by John Cooper, where he holds himself in readiness to do all work entrusted to his care with neatness and dispatch.

He is thoroughly acquainted with Horse-Shoeing and Farriery, having had eight years experience in the business he flatters himself that he can effectually cure Horses of Overreaching, False quarters, Interfering, &c. Strict attention will be paid to Ironing of Carriages, Ox-Shoeing, and other business usually done in country Shops.

Done at short notice and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN N. CLIFFORD.

June 17, 1844.

SOUTH PARIS WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY would respectfully give notice that they continue the custom manufacturing business, and are now prepared to receive Wool to manufacture for customers, at the halves, or at the following rates, viz:

Casimere, from 35 to 45 cts. per yd.

Fulled Cloth, 30 to 37 1/2 per yd.

Stamnet, and find warp, 25 to 33 cts. per yd.

Blanketing, over 2 yds wide, 25 to 35 cts. per yd.

White Flannel, 17 cts. per yd.

Colored do 25 cts. per yd.

Colored and pressed, 25 cts. per yd.

Cloth Dressing, 8 to 17 cts. per yd.

A good assortment of the above named cloths will be kept at the Factory, and customers can be supplied with cloths on the delivery of their Wool.

All Wool should be well washed.

If any work goes out of their hands unfaithfully done, they hold themselves accountable for the damage.

Thankful to the public for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, they hope, by their improvement in manufacturing and by despatch of business, for a continuance of their favors.

ISAAC HARLOW, Agent.

South Paris, May, 1844.

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE.

\$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are precisely recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of Bilious, Dyspeptic, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unvaried in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mutt, and Dr. Guernsey, of N. York; Dr. Delamater, Dr. Hosack, and Dr. Landou, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastric irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of diseases: in some people Dyspepsia, in others, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Zymochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epitipsy, Loco Spiritus, Chronic Diarrhea, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Musora, and all Bilious complaints. These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one and law are supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.